The Pittsburgh Gazette.

189

SATURDAY, June 22, 1799.

Vol. 13. No. 667

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

SAINT JOHN's DAY.

THE Members of Ledge No. 45, are desired to attend at the Ledge Room, in the house of Mr. Brown, Pittsburgh, on St. John's Day, the 24th inst. at ten o'clock in the morning.—A procession is contemplated if the Members are punctual in attendance.—The company of all visiting brethren, who can make it convenient is requested.

By Order of the W. Master,
JOHN M'DOWELL, Sec'ry.

June 14, 1799.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the night of the 10th inst. out of Mr. Marie's Lot in Pittsburgh, a BLACK HORSE, fourteen and a half hands high, seven years old; has a star in his forehead and a large saddle spot on his back—his hind feet are white, branded on the near shoulder and buttock E. Whoever delivers said Horse to Mr. Marie, or to Major Thomas Waring, Limestone, Kentucky, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES H. WARING.

June 14, 1799.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing three hundred acres and allowance, lying in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, on the State road leading to Greensburgh, between 18 and 19 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Robert M'Kean, Thomas Man and others. Any person wishing to become the purchaser may see the premises and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, at Mr. William Christie's Store in Pittsburgh.

JAMES LYON.

June 10, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Public Vendue at the house of the subscriber on Grant's Hill two miles from Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the following property, viz:

Horses, Cows and Hogs—Farming Utensils, consisting of a Plow, a Harrow, a Cart with Gears, and a pair of Waggon Wheels—also a Crop in the ground of Wheat and Rye, and an Eight Day Clock.—Due attendance and a credit of nine months will be given by

JOHN MOSEMAN.

June 14, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends for the generous assistance afforded him since he was put in confinement—his stores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who advertises he is authorised to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the said Gazzam, he can produce no account against one person. Larwill, who is disposed to pay his just debts, has a right to receive, as will be seen in the following note that has been obligingly lent him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the first, and acquainted with every transaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *assignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an assignment, but an *agreement* to assign and changed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became vested in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his suit, in consideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the case may be, and to recover your debts as if no such agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM'L. M'AHON.

Cut & Forged Nail Manufactory

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has established a Nail Manufactory next door to Mrs. Murphy's, Pittsburgh, where Nails and Sprigs of every description, forged or cut, are made and for sale at a reduced price. A generous abatement made those who purchase by the quantity. Orders from the country will be carefully attended to.

He hopes from the knowledge he has in the above business, to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

WILLIAM PORTER.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

N. B. Employment and generous wages to two or three persons who understand the forged Nailing business.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Bre"thren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter townships, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HAVING obtained drafts of the First, Second Third and Fourth Donation Districts, north and west of the river Allegheny, I take the liberty to inform the public that I will attend at my house in the Second District, on Slippery Rock, six miles west of the Franklin road, in order to shew any lands in the said districts, to any person that may apply. From my knowledge and experience in this country, I flatter myself I can do this business with accuracy and dispatch, and to the satisfaction of the employer.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, jun.

12t

April 23, 1799.

Just arrived and for Sale, a quantity of Excellent

FINE SALT,

at JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A LARGE, handsome two story Stone House, situate in Second street, there are three rooms on a floor, two good garrets well plastered, a spacious stone kitchen and parlour, with two good chambers, a spacious passage leading from dwelling house to kitchen, very convenient for a summer room, an excellent cellar under the whole. The premises will be sold low and payments made easy. For terms apply at the Post Office.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS there are a number of unseated Tracts of Depreciation, Donation, and Warranted Land, lying in Allegheny county, whereon there is three and four years county tax due; and whereas we are ignorant of the present owners of most of said land, or their residence, having returns only of the names of the original patentees and warrantees, this is, therefore, to inform the present owners, that all the aforesaid lands, or so much thereof as will be necessary to defray the tax and costs, will be exposed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 6th of AUGUST next, unless the arrears of taxes are previously paid off.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING, } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1799

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm lying in Horse-shoe Bottom, on the Monongahela river, adjoining Cartner's ferry, in Washington county, containing about 248 acres, about 100 acres of which is cleared and in fence, a proportionable part meadow, and about one half of said tract bottom land, a large and fruitful orchard of apple trees, and a number of peach, pear and cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will give an indisputable title, clear of all incumbrance,

MANUEL HOVER.

May 27, 1799.

REMOVAL OF THE *Tobacco Manufactory.*

THE subscriber having removed from his late dwelling house to the house next door to Mrs. Murphy's, formerly occupied by Mr. Wrenshall, takes this method to inform the public, that he, still carries on in an extensive manner the TOBACCO and SNUFF Manufactory business, where those who have favored him with their custom can as usual be supplied with those articles in his line. The patronage which has been liberally evinced by the public, merits the sincere thanks of

JOSEPH M'CLURG.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1799.

N. B A Journeyman wanted to the above business.

Said M'Clurg has also for sale on moderate terms, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, Silver and Jewelry wares; also, Hopkin's celebrated Razor Strops.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Dolly, has left my bed and board, without a cause, and behaved in an unbecoming manner—I therefore, forewarn all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

NATHANIEL DIXON.

June 12, 1799.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 27

(From the Court Gazette.)

THE following is an account received from his royal highness the Archduke Charles, of the action of the 20th and 21st, near Ostrach, in the vicinity of Pfullendorff:

Head Quarters, Pfullendorff, March 22. The French army under the command of General Jourdan continuing to advance, drove in our weak posts on all sides—the French commanders alledging that this was not to be considered as hostilities, but that they were obliged to take possession of certain posts, according to orders which they had received. In this manner Jourdan marched with his army to before Ostrach, while on the other side general Ferino, who had been detached with his division to the Lake of Constance, drove back the posts of major gen. Piasdhech, and Ravensburg.

"In proportion as the enemy advanced, I made some hasty marches, and on the 20th reached the heights near Sauglan and Althausen.

"I caused the army to encamp close to the principal posts of my advanced guard, so that the main body was only one march distant from the French

"On the same day that I had taken this position, the enemy attacked my advanced guard, overpowered some of my foremost detachments and advanced even to Holzenkirchen and Klosterfussen. The detachments which had been driven back, however, had no sooner received reinforcements, than they drove the enemy back to some distance in their turn.

"As I had now advanced by forced marc so near to the enemy, I resolved yesterday, mediately to make the attack. The en took his position near Ostrach. He concent his main force on the advantageous height Ostrach, as also on those of Mengen. The v of Ostrach is marshy, and so formed that it only four principal passages. The position the enemy, therefore gave him many local vantages, and a great superiority.

"In this situation I thought it most advise to attack the enemy's centre, with united ces; with this view I placed behind the adv ced guard under Field Marshal lieut. Nau corff, a column on the right, under the co mand of Field Marshal Lieutenant the Pr of Furstenberg, along the Danube tow Mengen; another on the left under the c mand of General Count Wallis, to march on chausse of Altshasen towards Ostrach, towa which latter place likewise I myself led the m dle column along the chaussee of Sanglan succeeded in driving the enemy, after an o nate resistance, from his position, and pur to the heights of Pfullendorf.

"In this advantageous position the en again made a stand. His whole front bein this position completely covered by a ma valley. I drew the greater part of my a towards his right flank, in order to attack on that side, and in the rear; but this at could not be made yesterday on account of night coming on, the enemy, however, did chuse to wait for it, but retreated in the nigh Stockach, whither he was pursued by my ad ced guard.

"Our loss in killed and wounded is not s as the attack of the strong position of Os was extremely difficult: the loss of the en however, is infinitely more considerable. took a number of prisoners, and three piec cannon.

STOCKACH, March 25.

Head Quarters of the Archduke Ch

A very warm action took place to-day, w ended in the Austrian army maintaining position. We lost a great number of men, the French more.

(By an extraord nary courier.)

The battle on the 25th was more de than was at first supposed. The right wi gen. Jourdan has drawn off into Switzer and Jourdan himself is retreating through Black Forest, towards Kehl. The Arch performed, and led on the troops on foot is, thank God, extremely well. Major E (Von Menkhsem) set off last night for enna, with the news of the victory. The duke on the field of battle appointed Gen. Stippschuss to be General, instead Prince of Furstenberg, who is killed. S chuss, 12 years ago, was only serjeant.

ULM, March 27.

On the 23d and 24th some actions took between the advanced posts of the armies Archduke and Jourdan. On the 25th J in connection with the Gen. St. Cyr and damme, attacked the Austrian advanced under Gen. Meerfeld, and drove it back i confusion.

It would have greatly suffered had n Archduke hastened to its support. The was bloody and very obstinate. The pr Furstenberg was killed, as was also the pr Dassau. The Meerfield regiment of suffered most. The battle was fought leagues to the westward of Moskirth, towa Danube.

Another Letter—same date.

According to accounts from the head of the Archduke, dated, Stockach, 29th i French had, the day before, attacked the army at several points with great violence. were obliged, however, to retire with co ble loss. The action cost the Austrians many brave soldiers. The Prince of Furst the Prince of Anhalt Bernberg and ma officers are among the slain.

RASTADT, March 18.

On the 24th, gen. St. Cyr obtained a rage over the right wing of the Archduke and advanced to Moskirch; but on the Archduke drove back the French army points, and improved his successes on th It is believed that gen. Jourdan will be to retreat through the vally of Kinzing, last to repass the Rhine.

FREYBURG in the BRISGAU March 29.

A number of French troops are marchi through this town, and the Austrians are here again soon. Should the Austrians n the Rhine at Strasburg, another battle n place in a day or two, as the Austrians, e the cavalry continue to advance.

The following are the accounts of th tions in the Voralberg, near Feldk

HOHENEMS, March 29.

Head Quarters of Gen. Hotze

On the 22d inst. Gen. Oudinot atte erect batteries on a height in front o wing of our position near Feldkirch, but w thence by a heavy cannonade from our

while Gen. Jellachich carried the heights sword in hand, making many of the enemy prisoners. On the 13th Massena in person attacked one whole position 6000 picked Grenadiers, and the brigade of Gen. Oudinot, but after a battle which lasted the whole day was defeated by Gen. Jellechich with a loss of 3000 men, and obliged to retreat over the Rhine.—Our loss amounts to 800 men —among which are 3 staff officers, and 24 other officers wounded.

Our position was immediarely after advanced to the Rhine. The Austrian troops, as well as the Voralberg Militia, and the Levy EN MASSE, performed wonders. Massena has retired to the Grison country, where he has entrenched himself, and detached General Oudinot with a corps to Rheinech, probably to cover the country of St. Gall, so important to General Jourdan, or to give disturbance to Bregnentz.

LINDAU, March 26.

We have still here a garrison of 700 Austrians. Gen. Hotz, who on the 21st inst. arrived in our vicinity from Bregnentz, with 12,000 men, to observe the right wing of the army of Gen. Jourdan, under Gen. Ferino, yesterday drew towards Fieldkirch, as in consequence of the successful battle on the 21st near Ostrach & Mengen, Yerino has been likewise obliged to retreat with precipitation.

On the 23d, the French attempted to drive Gen. Jellachich, in the absence of Gen. Hotze, from his position near Fieldkirk. The battle lasted the whole day. The Tyrolese levy of the Valants did wonders. They rolled down stones on the enemy, and engaged them hand to hand. In the evening the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of 3000 men, among which were 200 prisoners.—It is now expected that Gen. Hotze will pass the Rhine and penetrate into Switzerland.

The well known Col. Williams is arrived at Bregnentz, where he will build gunboats, which, in case of an incursion into Switzerland, will do the best service into the lake of Constance. To-day all the boats, sails, mast, &c. at Linean, have been put in requisition by Col. Williams.

LONDON.

Accounts have been received of the sailing of Gen. Stewart, with a part of the troops under his command, on a secret expedition from Minorca. It is conjectured that this armament is destined against Malta.

DUBLIN, April 16

The Hamburgh mail that arrived with the packet has exposed the fallacy of the accounts in the Paris papers from the French officers, of their engagements with the Austrians.—Though Suwarrow and Massena have with ridiculous bombast boasted successes, both of them it appears have met with very severe defeats from the Austrian army.

Such vapouring letters are the contrivance of the French government, to deceive the unhappy people they rule, and to keep off that vengeance which must ere long fall upon their tyrants, for having been the destruction in war, of so many hundreds of wretched Frenchmen.

American Intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, May 29.

Capt. G. Tyler, of the ship Charlotte, arrived here on Saturday last from Lisbon, has informed—That an open insurrection had taken place against the French in Piedmont. That in Turin the French commandant had been killed, and that troops had been ordered from Genoa and the Cisalpine Republic.—That at Milan, there was also an insurrection, and that cities (though the French are in full possession of that kingdom) there are frequent nightly fires.

Capt. Tyler further informs, that a vessel had arrived at Syracuse from Alexandria, and that crew, with the exception of ten men who escaped, were instantly put to death by the Sicilians. It was reported when this vessel left Alexandria, that Buonaparte had returned with 20,000 men.

We further learn by Capt. Tyler, that the day he sailed from Lisbon, a courier had arrived there from Madrid, with an account of a conspiracy having been discovered, in which twenty-four persons of consequence were concerned.

That seven thousand British troops had arrived at Lisbon before Capt. Tyler sailed, and more were daily expected.

TRENTON, June 4.

The Island of St. Domingo, according to the most accurate information, enjoys a real state of independence, tho' nominally under the controul of the French Government. The disposition of Toussaint, the governor of that island, seems decidedly for taking a neutral position, and opening a free commercial intercourse with all nations; and has taken the most effectual measures to put a stop to the wicked piracies which have been committed on the commerce of neutral powers by the privateers of St. Domingo, and has recognized Edward Stevens, Esq. as consul general of the United States, and Jacob Mayer, consul at the Cape Francois; he has given permission to armed vessels, convoying our merchantmen, to all the different ports of the island, with all the privileges which are common to friendly powers. In short, St. Domingo, thro the wise policy of Toussaint, will shortly be delivered from the horrors & confusion which have so long desolated this once flourishing country, and probably, ere long, will be restored to that elevated station in the commercial world, which once distinguished her among the western islands.

WINCHESTER, June 5.

Extract of a letter from Patrick Henry to Henry Lee.

"Whilst I am thanking you on the subject of my individual concerns, I cannot forget the gratitude due for your late exertions in our assembly. They do you the highest honor, and are calculated to produce most important good. Although my health and strength are very much impaired, I can no longer remain a silent spectator of the progress of a system that leads, by the shortest cut, to perdition. I have offered my service to the county, as a delegate, but have not been able to go out, and every effort, of course, will be made against me, having made public my detestation of the late proceedings of the assembly, and hereby provoked an opposition to my election. This would have been very feeble indeed, if I had seen the people generally, for the bulk of them seek after truth, which a little attention only would discover in the present contest."

[Fredericksburg paper]

Extract of a letter from Malaga, dated the 14th January, 1799, to a gentleman in Savannah.

"On the 5th inst, an Algerine xebec, of 24 guns, lying in the Mole here, on seeing a Swedish brig coming in as a prize to the French, and having a tri-coloured flag at the fore-top mast head, got under way immediately, retook the said vessel within a cable's length of the Mole, and carried her off to Algiers, without the Spanish batteries firing a single shot."

CINCINNATI, May 21.

The following important and alarming intelligence was handed in for publication a few days ago.

Fort Washington, May 15, 1799.

By letter dated 4th May, 1799, I am informed from Colonel David Strong, commanding at Detroit, that there is a report of a body of Indians collecting who are meditating some *hostile* operations against some part of the *Frontiers*.

I am requested to make it known to the public.

EDWARD MILLER,
Captain, Commanding

June 4.

Last Tuesday afternoon, arrived in this town, Capt. JOHN WARRIOR, a white man, adopted among the Shawanese nation, with furs. By him we learn that, a number of the tribes are to assemble in Council at Sandusky on the 7th inst. to consult on matters relative to their national concerns—he informs that, they have not the least idea of any thing hostile against the Frontiers, or the people of the United States; on the contrary, they wish to live in amity with the white people—he mentions that, a number of Frenchmen and Spaniards have been among them, endeavouring to stir them up to war against the people of this country, but could not prevail—he says, '*Indian, very sick of war*,—he confirms the account published in Journal of last week, under the Lexington head of May 21, of some northern tribes going to war against the Kickskia Indians—he likewise informs that, the Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes, and Wyandots, wish to unite and become as one nation, which is the chief purport for which this council is to be convened. Capt. WARRIOR is an active intelligent man, about forty years of age, was taken when an infant, and has remained among the Indians the whole of his life—he has travelled through several of the States in hopes to find his parents or relations but never could.

LEXINGTON, May 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfort, to the editor, dated May 20.

"A few days ago there was a party of eight or ten Indians, completely armed, passed through Shelby county, where it was thickly inhabited, doing very considerable damage to the inhabitants, by killing their hogs, cows, &c. They were painted in a warlike manner, and left several signs which shewed their hostile intention."

WASHINGTON, (Ken.) May 31.

Several reports have been in circulation respecting hostilities on the part of the Indians, which have occasioned some degree of alarm among the frontier settlers.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce that there is no real foundation for such reports—A letter we have just received from a gentleman in Chilicotha, whose information we think must be good, enables us to speak positively on the subject.

Attention, Hatters!

One Thousand
MUSKRAT SKINS,
For Sale, at JOHN IRWIN's Store,
Pittsburgh, June 19, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his Associates, Justices of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Ward, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, the Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Gazettes, each three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

May 3d, 1799.

SIR,

Please to publish in your paper the enclosed copy of an act entitled, "An act to extend the period heretofore allowed for applying for Donation Lands, &c." and continue once a week for three months from the date hereof.

We are, Sir, yours,
DANIEL BRODHEAD, S. G.
JOHN HALL, Secretary,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.
} Of the Land Office.

To Mr. SCULL, *Pittsburgh.*

An Act to extend the period heretofore allowed for applying for Donation Lands, and to regulate the mode for authenticating claims thereto.

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the time allowed for applying for Donation Lands, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to the first day of September next, and that all lawful claims now filed and suspended, or which shall be filed previously to the said first day of September next, shall be considered and allowed in the manner herein after directed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before any such claims shall be allowed, the same shall be presented to the Comptroller General, Register General, and Treasurer of this Commonwealth, who shall enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and whether the same remains unsatisfied; and thereupon transmit to the Secretary of the Land Office a certificate stating that the claim ought to be allowed or rejected, as the case may be, which certificate shall be conclusive.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Officers of the Land Office shall advertise in the public papers of Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, the time limited as aforesaid for presenting claims for Donation Lands, and shall proceed after the first day of September next, to draw lots in favor of all such claimants as shall have duly received as aforesaid, a certificate of allowance from the Comptroller General, Register General and Treasurer, upon the principles, in the manner, and with the powers specified in the act entitled "An Act relative to Donation Lands, &c. passed on the seventeenth of April, anno domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That on the first day in May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the powers herein given shall cease, no lots for Donation Lands shall afterwards be drawn, and the residue of the land heretofore by law appropriated for satisfying claims to Donation Lands, shall revert to the Commonwealth; and be disposed of in such manner as shall be directed by law, in relation to other lands the property of the state.

CADWALADER EVANS, Junr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved, April 11, 1799.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday of July next, the following described property, viz.

A certain Tract of Donation Land, in the Sixth District, No. 104, on a branch of Sugar creek, containing 500 acres, known formerly by the name of Captain Brady's Tract. Taken in execution as the property of John Garden, at the suit of Jeremiah Barker.

A certain Tract or Parcel of Land situate on the east side of French creek, containing 150 acres, which was surveyed and returned for the Holland Company, on a warrant in the name of Thomas Clifford. It is the second Tract above the division line between Reese's and Power's District. Taken in execution as the property of William M'Clenachan, at the suit of Samuel S. Mahon.

Lots No. 23 and 36, with the appurtenances, situate in M'Kee's Port. Taken in execution as the property of Obed Davis, at the suit of Thomas B. Patterson, assignee of John Redick.

A portion of Out Lot No. 22, appertaining to the Borough of Pittsburgh, adjoining John Mosman and others, containing five acres.—Taken in execution as the property of said John Mosman, at the suit of John Wilkins, Esq.

Lot No. 9, containing 4 acres and 137 perches and Lot No. 16, containing 4 acres and 20 perches; also part of Lot No. 22, bounded on the west by part of said lot sold to James Birney, and containing in front about 20 feet, be the same more or less, and extending back about 80 feet, be the same more or less, also part of Lot No. 223, bounded west by lot No. 224, and eastwardly by part of said lot the property of Eleanor Rice, containing in front on Second street about 30 feet, and extending back about 80 feet, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of William Earls, at the suit of Samuel Meeker et al. and to be sold by me,

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, June 19, 1799.

To be rented for a term of years.

A TRACT of Land situate on the waters of Jacob's creek, in Fayette county, on which is erected a Fulling Mill, in complete order, with the necessary utensils, and in a good neighbourhood for business. There are about 35 acres of clear land, 10 of which is good meadow —Possession will be given the first of September next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MATTHEW HARTFORD.
June 8, 1799.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber four weeks ago, a Milch COW, [illegible] pale red colour, with a black nose [illegible] slender make—was purchased [illegible] Great-burgh. The above reward will be given to any person who returns her to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.
June 19, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the books containing the accounts of the late partnership of Haigh and M'Gill have, by mutual consent, been deposited with Andrew Richardson, Esq. for the purpose of recovering the monies that may appear due upon them; those who are indebted will please call at his office and pay off their respective balances previous to the first Tuesday in July next, otherwise it will be necessary to put them in a train for collection by the ordinary process of law—it is however hoped that it may not be necessary to pursue a measure which must be not only disagreeable but expensive.

HAIGH & M'GILL.
Pittsburgh, June 19, 1799.

N. B. All those who may have accounts against said partnership will oblige us by presenting them previous to that time, that said late partners may have an opportunity of discharging them.

Lands in New-Connecticut.

THE Subscriber has surveyed into Lots, two Townships near the South-East Corner of that well known Tract of Land, called the Western Reserve, or New Connecticut, which lies South of Lake Erie and West of Pennsylvania; which he now offers for Sale to actual Settlers. These Towns, according to the original Survey of the tract, are No. 5, in the 1st Range, which is now called Hartford, and No. 4, in the 2d Range, now called Vienna; and are situated within seventy Miles of Pittsburgh, and within three Miles of the boatable Waters of the Ohio—Good Roads are Cut to and through them, and there are several Settlements within ten and some within two Miles of said Towns. Considerable Improvements were made upon the Lands last Summer, and a Number of Settlers are now moving upon them. The Land in general is level, but diversified with handsome Rises, is covered with a rich Growth of Timber, of Oak of all Kinds, principally of white; Walnut of every kind, particularly black; Chesnut, Butternut, Whitewood, Ash, Elm, Cherry, Cucumber Tree, &c. &c. with a Proportion of Beach and Hard Maple Groves.—The Soil excellent for every Production common to the Climate, and particularly for Grain and Grass,—is free from Stone, and tolerably supplied with living Streams and Springs of good and pure water. The title certain, and Warrantee Deeds will be given.——These Lands are now offered at a low Price, and present a certain Prospect to industrious Men of small property, of securing an ample Estate for Themselves and Children.—Suitable Encouragement will be granted Settlers who can be well recommended, and good Wages in Land for Workmen this Summer.——For Terms of Sale, inquire of Ephraim Root, Esq. at Hartford, or of the Subscriber, who will be upon the Land this Summer.—The Subscriber is also Proprietor in Towns No. 13, in the 1st Range, —No. 5, in the 6th Range,—and No. 2, in the 7th Range, which are upon and near the great Roads now compleated East and west, and North and South across the Tract, where he will dispose of Land in Quantities, agreeable to the Wishes of the Purchaser.

URIEL HOLMES, Jun.
LITCHFIELD, (Con.) April 1st, 1799.

Pittsburgh, June 22.

Thursday, the 13th instant, Died, at Barry-Hall, near Pittsburgh, JANE, wife of JOHN ORMSBY, of that place, after an indisposition of some months continuance, sustained with fortitude and resignation, after hope of life had vanished—She had been an early inhabitant of Pittsburgh, respected in her life, and accompanied to the grave by a large concourse of people, most of whom had known, and all had heard of her virtues.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW YORK, June 8.

A gentleman who arrived in the George, from Cork, informs, that on the 21st of April, an account of the defeat of Jourdan by the Archduke Charles, was received at Cork, from Dover, immediately published in a hand-bill, and stuck up in the public places, one of which he saw posted up at the Cork Post Office.

The opposition to the Union was pretty general in Ireland, and a renewal of disturbances expected, in case the measure should be persisted in.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Extract of a letter from London, to a merchant in this city, dated April 20.

"The French have lately been beaten in every direction on the continent. A general action took place the beginning of this month, near Verona, in which the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of 3000 men, and 4 pieces of artillery. In all parts of Switzerland, too, they are in the most disastrous situation; and the Swiss, it is hoped, will soon be enabled to retaliate on their enemies.—There is every reason to believe the French have re-crossed the Rhine; and it is understood that Bernadotte, the same who was ambassador at Vienna, has resigned the command in disgust. On the whole, the appearance of affairs on the continent, at this time, are more favorable than could have been possibly contemplated."

And in caſe the party ſhall be other than the owner of the ſaid articles, he or ſhe ſhall give bond, with one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid collector, in a ſum equal to what would be the amount of the duties on the ſaid articles, if imported ſubject to duty; the form of which bond ſhall be as follows: *Bond to be given, when entry thereof is made by an agent.*

Know all men, by theſe preſents, That we (here inſert the names of the principal and ſureties) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the ſum of to be paid to the ſaid United States; for the payment whereof we bind ourſelves, our heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, jointly and ſeverally, firmly by theſe preſents. Sealed with our ſeals. Dated the day of in the year of the independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand

Whereas the above named has this day, for and in behalf of exhibited an entry, ſubſcribed with his name, of the following packages of wearing apparel and other articles, as being exempted from duty (here inſert the number and deſcription of packages, together with their marks and numbers) and has made oath before the collector of the diſtrict of that the ſaid articles are the property of the ſaid that they are truly and *bona fide* intended for the ſole uſe of himſelf (and family, as the caſe may require) and are not, directly or indirectly imported for any other perſon, or intended for ſale.

Now therefore the condition of this obligation is ſuch, that if the ſaid ſhall, within one year from the date hereof, take and ſubſcribe the oath preſcribed by law in ſuch caſe, before the ſaid collector, or if the ſaid oath, duly authenticated, ſhall be produced to the ſaid collector, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid law, then this obligation to be void, or elſe to remain and be in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of }

And on compliance with the conditions aforeſaid, and not otherwiſe, a permit ſhall and may be granted for landing the ſaid articles: *Provided nevertheleſs*, That whenever the collector and naval officer (if any) ſhall think proper ſo to do, they may and are hereby authorized, in lieu of the proviſions and directions before mentioned, to direct the baggage of any perſon arriving within the United States, to be examined by the ſurveyor of the port or an inſpector of the cuſtoms, and to make a return of the ſame; and if any articles ſhall be contained therein, which in their opinion ought not to be exempted from duty, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, due entry ſhall be made thereof, and the duties thereon paid or ſecured to be paid; *And provided*, That whenever any article or articles ſubject to duty, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, ſhall be found in the baggage of any perſon arriving within the United States, which ſhall not be the

Baggage may be examined.

Forfeiture in caſe articles ſubject to duty and not entered are found therein.

time of making entry for such baggage, be mentioned to the collector before whom such entry is made, by the person making the same, all such articles so found, shall be forfeited; and the person in whose baggage they shall be found, shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Articles of the growth &c. of the U. States, when brought back, to be free of duties.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That on any goods, wares, or merchandize, of the growth or manufacture of the United States, which may have been exported to some foreign port or place, and brought back to the said states, and upon which no drawback, bounty or allowance has been paid, no duty shall be demanded: *Provided*, That the regulations herein after prescribed, for ascertaining the identity of such goods, wares or merchandize, be observed and complied with.

Report entry and oath to be made in such case.

Sec. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That report and entry of goods, wares or merchandize, returned as aforesaid, shall be made as in other cases of goods, wares and merchandize imported from a foreign port or place; and proof, by oath or affirmation of the person or persons having knowledge of the facts, shall be made to the satisfaction of the collector of the district with whom such entry shall be made, jointly with the naval officer, if there be a naval officer, or alone, if there be no naval officer, that the said articles had been exported from the United States, as of the growth, produce or manufacture of the same, and of the time when, by whom, in what ship or vessel, and for what port or place they were so exported; the form of which oath or affirmation shall be as follows:

District of ss.

Port of

Form of the oath.

I, A. B. do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that the several articles of merchandize mentioned in the entry hereto annexed, are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and *bona fide* of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States (as the case may be) and that they were truly exported and imported as therein expressed, and that no drawback, bounty or allowance has been paid or admitted thereon, or any part thereof. So help me God.

Sworn to,

A. B.

Certificate of their exportation to be produced.

And if the collector who may receive the entry aforesaid, shall be other than the collector of the district from which the said articles shall have been exported, a certificate of the latter shall be produced to the former, testifying the exportation thereof; the form of which shall be as follows:

District of

Port of

This is to certify that there were cleared out at this port, on the (insert the day of clearance) in the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) was master, for (insert the port or place for which cleared) the following articles of merchandize (here enumerate the number of

packages, their denomination, marks and numbers, together with their contents) on which no brawback, allowance or bounty, hath been paid or admitted.

A. B. Collector.
C. D. Naval Officer.

Permit to be granted.

Whereupon a permit ſhall and may be granted for landing the ſame: *Provided*, That if the ſaid certificate cannot be immediately produced, and if the proof otherwiſe required ſhall be made, a bond ſhall and may be given, in the following form, with one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the diſtrict within which the ſaid articles are intended to be landed, in a ſum equal to what the duties would be on the ſaid articles, if they were not of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States:

Bond may be taken to produce the certificate.

Form of ſuch bond.

Know all men by theſe preſents, that we (inſert the name of the principal and ſureties) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the ſum of to be paid to the ſaid United States, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourſelves, our heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, jointly and ſeverally, firmly by theſe preſents. Sealed with our ſeals, and dated this day of in the year of the independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

Whereas has this day made entry at the cuſtom houſe of the port of of the following articles, viz. (here particularize the packages, marks, numbers and contents) as per entry by him ſubſcribed, and hath likewiſe ſworn (or affirmed) before the collector of the ſaid port, that the ſaid articles are of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, and that they were exported from the diſtrict of in the whereof was maſter, on or about the and whereas the duties on the aforeſaid articles, if of foreign growth or importation, would amount to the aforeſaid ſum of

The condition therefore of this obligation is ſuch, that if the above bounden do within ſix months from the date hereof, produce or cauſe to be produced, to the collector of the diſtrict of a certificate under the hand and ſeal of the collector (and naval officer, if any) of the aforeſaid port of of the ſaid articles having been actually exported from thence, as herein ſet forth, ſubject to no drawback, bounty or allowance, then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwiſe it ſhall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of }

And upon receiving a bond as aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid collector, and naval officer, where any, to grant a permit for landing of the ſaid articles, in like manner as if the ſaid certificate had been produced; and in default of ſuch certificate being produced within the time limited in ſuch bond,

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the collector taking the same, is required and enjoined to enforce the payment thereof, as in the case of other bonds taken for duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

Manner in which oaths and affirmations are to be taken.

Sec. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That all oaths or affirmations to be taken upon making of any of the reports or entries, or respecting any of the acts herein mentioned, whether by the master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, or the owner or consignee of any goods, wares or merchandize, his or her factor or agent, or by any other person, shall be administered by the collector or officer to or with whom report or entry shall be made, and shall be reduced to writing, and subscribed by the person swearing or affirming, and also by the person administering the said oaths or affirmations. And the collector, jointly with the naval officer, or alone where there is none, shall according to the best of his or their judgment or information, make a gross estimate of the amount of the duties on the goods, wares or merchandize to which the entry of any owner or consignee, his or her factor or agent, shall relate, which estimate shall be endorsed upon such entry, and signed by the officer or officers making the same. And the amount of the said estimated duties having been first paid or secured to be paid, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the said collector shall, together with the naval officer, where there is one, or alone where there is none, grant a permit to land the goods, wares and merchandize whereof entry shall have been so made, and then and not before, it shall be lawful to land the said goods; and all permits shall specify, as particularly as may be, the goods to be delivered, namely, the number and description of the packages, whether trunk, bale, chest, box, case, pipe, hogshead, barrel, keg, or any other packages whatever, with the mark and number of each package, and as far as circumstances will admit, the contents thereof, together with the names of the vessel and master in which, and the place from whence they were imported; and no goods, wares or merchandize shall be delivered by any inspector or other officers of the customs, that shall not fully agree with the description thereof in such permit; And the form of all permits for the purposes aforesaid, and for deliveries from the public stores, shall be as follows:

Duties to be estimated and endorsed on the entry.

which being paid or secured, permit to land shall be granted

Specification to be contained in such permits.

Port of

To the inspectors of the port (or) the keeper of the public store (as the case may require.)

Form of permits to land.

We certify that (insert the name of the actual owner or consignee) has paid (or) secured to be paid (as the case may be) the duties on merchandize contained in the following packages, in conformity to the entry thereof of this date, which merchandize was imported in the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel, master's name, and the port from which arrived) permission is accordingly hereby given to land (or) deliver the same, viz. (here particularly insert the mark, number and denomina-

tion of each package, and as far as may be, their contents, noting thoſe articles that are to be either weighed, gauged or meaſured.)

A. B. Collector.
C. D. Naval Officer.

Goods to be landed in the day time, and not without a permit.

Sec. 50. *And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandize, brought in any ſhip or veſſels, from any foreign port or place, ſhall be unladen or delivered from ſuch ſhip or veſſel, within the United States, but in open day, that is to ſay, between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, except by ſpecial licence from the collector of the port, and naval officer of the ſame, where there is one for that purpoſe, nor at any time without a permit from the collector and naval officer, if any, for ſuch unlading or delivery; and if any goods, wares or merchandize ſhall be unladen or delivered from any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, contrary to the direction aforeſaid, or any of them, the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and every other perſon who ſhall knowingly be concerned or aiding therein, or in removing, ſtoring or otherwiſe ſecuring the ſaid goods, wares or merchandize, ſhall forfeit and pay, each and ſeverally, the ſum of four hundred dollars for each offence, and ſhall be diſabled from holding any office of truſt or profit under the United States, for a term not exceeding ſeven years; and it ſhall be the duty of the collector of the diſtrict, to advertiſe the names of all ſuch perſons, in a newſpaper printed in the ſtate in which he reſides, within twenty days after each reſpective conviction; and all goods, wares or merchandize, ſo unladen or delivered, ſhall become forfeited, and may be ſeized by any of the officers of the cuſtoms; and where the value thereof, according to the higheſt market price of the ſame, at the port or diſtrict where landed, ſhall amount to four hundred dollars, the veſſel, tackle, apparel and furniture ſhall be ſubject to like forfeiture and ſeizure.

Penalty.

Goods not to be removed before being weighed, &c.

Sec. 51. *And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandize, brought in any ſhip or veſſel, from any foreign port or place, requiring to be weighed, gauged or meaſured, in order to aſcertain the duties thereupon, ſhall without the conſent of the proper officer, be removed from any wharf or place upon which the ſame may be landed or put, before the ſame ſhall have been ſo weighed, gauged or meaſured, and if ſpirits, wines, teas or ſugars, before the proof or quality and quantity thereof is aſcertained and marked thereon, by or under the direction of the proper officer for that purpoſe; and if any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize ſhall be removed from ſuch wharf or place, unleſs with the conſent of the proper officer had and obtained, before the ſame ſhall have been ſo weighed, gauged or meaſured, and if ſpirits, wines, teas, or ſugars, before the proof or quality and quantity ſhall have been ſo aſcertained and marked, the ſame ſhall be forfeited, and may be ſeized by any officer of the cuſtoms or inſpection.

On pain of forfeiture.

In case of incomplete entry, and of damage goods to be stored.

Sec. 52. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares or merchandise, of which entry shall have been made incomplete, or without the specification of particulars, either for want of the original invoice or invoices, or for any other cause, or which shall have received damage during the voyage, to be ascertained by the proper officers of the port or district in which the said goods, wares or merchandize shall arrive, shall be conveyed, to some warehouse or storehouse, to be designated by the collector, in the parcels or packages containing the same, there to remain with due and reasonable care, at the expence and risk of the owner or consignee, under the care of some proper officer, until the particulars, cost or value, as the case may require, shall have been ascertained, either by the exhibition of the original invoice or invoices thereof, or by appraisement, at the option of the owner, importer or consignee, in manner hereafter provided, and until the duties thereon shall have been paid or secured to be paid, and a permit granted by the collector for the delivery thereof. And for the appraisement of goods, wares and merchandize, not accompanied with the original invoice of their cost, or to ascertain the damage thereon received during the voyage, it shall be lawful for the collector, and upon request of the party, he is required to appoint one merchant, and the owner, importer or consignee to appoint another, who shall appraise or value the said goods, wares or merchandize, accordingly, which appraisement shall be subscribed by the parties making the same, and be verified on oath or affirmation, before the said collector; which oath or affirmation shall be in the form following, to wit:

Mode of appraising goods and ascertaining damage.

Appraisers oath.

We (insert the names of the persons) appointed by the collector of (here insert the name of the port or district) and (here insert the name or names of the importer or importers) to ascertain the contents and appraise the value of the merchandize contained in the several packages described in the within or annexed entry or account, do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the several articles detailed in the annexed appraisement, subscribed with our names, contains a full and true account, of all the merchandize whatsoever, contained in the several packages mentioned in such entry or account, and that the several prices by us affixed to each article, are, to the best of our skill and judgment, the true and actual value or cost thereof, at the place of exportation. So help us God.

Duty of appraisers as to damaged goods.

Allowance for damage.

And in respect to articles that have been damaged during the voyage, as aforesaid, whether subject to a duty ad valorem, or which are chargeable with a specific duty, either by number, weight or measure, the appraisers as aforesaid, shall in like manner ascertain and certify to what rate or per centage the said goods, wares or merchandize are damaged; and the rate or per centage of damage so ascertained and certified, shall be deducted from the original amount subject to a duty ad valorem, or from the actual or original number, weight or measure, on which specific duties would have been computed: *Provided*, That no allowance for the damage on any goods, wares and

merchandize that have been entered, and on which the duties have been paid or secured to be paid, and for which a permit has been granted to the owner or consignee thereof, and which may on examining the same, prove to be damaged, shall be made, unless proof to ascertain such damage, shall be lodged in the custom house of the port or place where such goods, wares or merchandize have been landed, within ten days after the landing of such merchandize. And every person who shall be appointed to ascertain the damage during the voyage, of any goods, wares or merchandize, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, in the following form, to wit:

No allowance for damage unless proof be lodged within ten days after landing.

We (insert the names of the persons) appointed by the collector of the district of (insert the name of the district) and (insert the name or names of the owner or owner, consignee or consignees) to ascertain and appraise the damage sustained on merchandize imported by (insert the name or names of the importer or importers) in the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which imported) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that we have carefully examined the several packages hereafter enumerated and described, and find the several articles of merchandize, as particularly detailed, contained in the said packages, to have received damage, as we believe, during the voyage of importaion, and that the allowance by us made for such damage, is to the best of our skill and judgment, just. So help us God.

Oath of persons appointed to ascertain damages.

Sec. 53. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the collector of any district at which any ship or vessel may arrive, and immediately on her first coming within such district, and for the surveyor of any port where such ship be, to put and keep on board such ship or vessel, whilst remaining within such district, or in going from one district to another, one or more inspectors to examine the cargo, or contents of such ship or vessel, and to superintend the delivery thereof, or of so much thereof as shall be delivered within the United States, and to perform such other duties, according to law, as they shall be directed by the said collector, or surveyor, to perform for the better securing the collection of the duties: *Provided,* That collectors only shall have power to put on board ships or vessels, inspectors to go from one district to another; and the said inspector or inspectors, shall make known to the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, the duties he or they, is or are, so to perform; and shall suffer no goods, wares or merchandise of any nature or kind whatsoever to be landed or unladen, or otherwise taken or removed from such ship or vessel, without a permit in writing from the collector of the port, and naval officer thereof, where any, first had and granted for that purpose; and the inspector aforesaid shall enter in a book, to be by him or each of them kept according to such a form as shall be prescribed or approved by the collector, the name or names of the person or persons in whose behalf such permits are grant-

Inspectors may be put on board vessels.

Duty of inspectors.

ed, together with the particulars therein ſpecified, and the marks, numbers, kinds and deſcription of the reſpective packages, which ſhall be unladen purſuant thereto, and ſhall keep a like account in the ſaid book of all goods, wares and merchandize, which not having been entered within the time limited by this act, or for ſome other cauſe, have been ſent to the ſtore or warehouſe, provided for the reception of ſuch goods, wares or merchandize: which book ſhall be delivered to the ſurveyor in the month of January in every year for his inſpection, and immediately after ſuch inſpection, be tranſmitted by the ſurveyor, with ſuch obſervations as he may think neceſſary thereon, to the collector, to be depoſited in his office. And it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid inſpector or inſpectors, to attend to the delivery of the cargo or cargoes under their care, at all times, when the unlading or delivery of goods, wares and merchandize is lawful, particularly from the riſing to the ſetting of the ſun on each day, (Sundays and the Fourth day of July in each year excepted;) for which purpoſe they ſhall conſtantly attend and remain on board the veſſel or veſſels, the deliveries from which they are to ſuperintend, or at any other ſtations where their inſpection is neceſſary; and ſaid inſpector or inſpectors ſhall not quit ſuch ſtations or places, without the leave of the ſurveyor of the port firſt had and obtained for that purpoſe, who ſhall appoint another inſpector (if he ſhall judge it neceſſary) to ſupply the place of ſuch inſpector or inſpectors, during his or their abſence; and any inſpector who ſhall neglect or in any manner act contrary to the duties hereby enjoined, ſhall for the firſt offence forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty dollars, and for the ſecond offence ſhall be diſplaced, and be incapable of holding any ſtation of truſt or profit under the revenue laws of the United States, for a term not exceeding ſeven years. And no inſpector or inſpectors ſhall perform any other duties or ſervice on board any ſhip or veſſel, the ſuperintendance of which is committed to him or them, for any perſon or perſons whatever, other than what is required by this act, under the penalty of being diſabled from acting any longer as an inſpector of the cuſtoms; and the wages or compenſation of ſuch inſpector or inſpectors, as may proceed from one diſtrict to another, ſhall be defrayed by the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of the ſhip or veſſel committed to his or their care; and every inſpector or other officer of the revenue, while performing any duty on board any ſhip or veſſel, not in a port of the United States, diſcharging her cargo, ſhall be entitled to receive from the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſuch proviſions and accommodations as are uſually ſupplied to paſſengers, or as the ſtate and condition of ſuch ſhip or veſſel will admit, on receiving therefor fifty cents per diem; and any maſter of any ſhip or veſſel, who ſhall refuſe proviſions and reaſonable accommodations as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

Penalty on maſter.

Wages of inſpector, by whom to be paid.

To be ſupplied with proviſions and accommodations on board of veſſels.

See 54. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be lawful for all collectors, naval officers, ſurveyors, inſpectors, and the Officers of the revenue cutters, herein after mentioned, to go on